

THE LONG BLOW ENDS

General Debate on the Tariff Finished.

A Fusillade of Speeches on Paragraphs to Follow.

INSIST UPON QUORUM.

Republicans Will Demand That One be Present.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The senate presented an appearance of calm after a storm when the vice president took the chair yesterday. The galleries were half filled, while the Democratic senators gave evidence of a sense of relief that the first step in the tariff debate was concluded, coupled with a determination to carry on the work.

Other bills were introduced and appropriately referred, the principal one being a bill by Senator Peffer and referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, entitled "A bill to provide work for unemployed persons in the District of Columbia."

House bill to ratify the reservation of certain lands made for the benefit of Oklahoma territory was passed; also house bill to authorize the St. Louis River Bridge company and the Duluth Transfer Railroad company to construct a bridge over the St. Louis river.

A long argument followed Mr. Harris' request for unanimous consent to consider the tariff bill from 1 to 6 o'clock each day this week.

Mr. Harris, being refused unanimous consent to his proposition, put it in the form of a motion and said it could go over until to-day. The tariff bill was then taken up to be read by paragraphs. The first formal reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Senator Aldrich spoke against the bill when the first amendment was reached, that fixing the date when it should go into effect.

He said no one knew the form in which the bill would be presented finally for the vote of the senate, for the newspapers gave the information that negotiations were in progress on the Democratic side for the purpose of catching votes for the passage of the bill.

"What is the senator's authority for that statement?" inquired Mr. Vest. "I deny it emphatically and decidedly."

Does the senator from Missouri mean to say that negotiations are not at this moment going on between the senators on that side of the chamber, looking to the securing of votes to pass the bill?" asked Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Vest replied it was an absurdity for any one to hold any such senator responsible for charges contained in newspapers.

"I mean to assert," he continued, "that within my knowledge no such negotiations are going on. The senator's statements are absolutely incorrect so far as I know and believe."

"If the senator from Missouri," said Mr. Aldrich, "says that no such thing is going on, then it is going on without his knowledge, or connivance or consent, for I know that changes are being made in the bill from day to day to secure votes on the Democratic side of the chamber. No one can say what shape the bill will be in when it is finally put on its passage. Will the income tax be in it? Will the sugar tax be in it?"

Mr. Platt, Republican, Conn., followed upon the same line of argument, enlarging upon it somewhat, however.

During Mr. Platt's speech the intentions of the Republicans to keep the Democratic senators in their seats, and incidentally to delay the bill, was made manifest by the suggestion of Mr. Frye that there was no quorum present.

During the roll call, which was ordered, a number of senators came in, so the call showed that sixty senators were present.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, said that if all the harm had already been done, as asserted by the two preceding speakers, he did not see what objection there could be in passing this bill.

Mr. Aldrich interrupted him to assert that he had not claimed that all the harm was done; on the contrary, he believed it had barely commenced. He had said that the country was suffering from paralysis of trade and business.

"The term paralysis," said Mr. Palmer, "indicates a condition short of death. I understood the senator to say some time ago if Mr. Cleveland was elected it would paralyze the country."

"If the logical result of Mr. Cleveland's election is the passage of this bill he is right in his premises," replied Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Dolph asserted the McKinley law had raised the cost of the farmers' products, mentioning hams, lard, bacon and other articles, even though this was not a declared purpose of the bill.

The latter part of the day was occupied with good natured bantering on both sides of the chamber and by a silver speech by Mr. Stewart, and at 6 o'clock the senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Harris.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), after reading of the journal in the house, interposed an objection to its approval and forced the ayes and nays on Mr. Dockery's motion for its approval. Mr. Hepburn adhered to his determination to allow absolutely no business to be transacted by unanimous consent until terms were made for the consideration of Friday night pension bills.

The journal was approved, 243 to nothing. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

At 5:10 the committee arose and the house adjourned.

London has 371 public parks containing 17,876 acres.

IRON PRODUCTION.

Smallest Record Since 1887, and a Decrease of 20 Per Cent Over 1892.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Reports received at the geological survey from twenty-three states and two territories, give a total production of 11,507,607 long tons of iron ore in 1893. This amount is smaller than that recorded for any year since 1887, and is a decrease of almost twenty-nine per cent over 1892. No increase is evident in any of the states producing over 100,000 tons of iron ore, except in Minnesota, where, owing to the development of the Mesaba range and the completion of the transportation facilities, the output increased about 250,000 tons, and in Colorado, where, owing to the production of larger amounts of pig iron locally, about 30,000 tons more iron ore were required than were consumed in 1892. The proportionate decline of iron ore production during the year was greatest in Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New York.

ARRESTED IN A JURY BOX.

A Juror in a Celebrated Case Charged With Conspiracy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—The trial of Frank and Percival Coffin and A. S. Reed of the Indianapolis Cabinet company for aiding T. P. Haughey, president of the Indianapolis bank, in wrecking that institution was resumed yesterday afternoon. At noon Judge Baker announced that there was in his possession evidence that Juror Alvin Armstrong of Lawrence county had been guilty of conspiracy and corruption against the government by attempting to enter into a compact with the defendant to hang the jury for a consideration of \$5,000. The juror was arrested as he sat in the box, the jury was discharged and court adjourned until next Tuesday, when a new jury will be selected from the May venire and the sensational case will be commenced again. It has already cost the government \$5,000, which is lost.

BOUGHT A WHOLE CAMP.

A Wealthy Firm Purchases Fourteen Mines at a Cost of \$1,000,000.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—M. Guggenheim & Sons, owners of smelters at Pueblo, Col., and Monterey, Mexico, have bought the whole mining camp of Tepezala, Mexico, including fourteen small, low level and silver mines. The consideration is about \$1,000,000. The firm will build at the cost of another million, eleven miles of railway to connect their mines with the Mexican Central, a smelter and concentrating plant at Aguas Calientes and a refinery at Perth Amboy, N. J. They will put on a line of steamers between Tampico, Mexico, and Perth Amboy, N. J., to carry the product of their smelters to the refinery.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Fifteen Thousand People Present at the Birmingham Gathering.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 26.—There is an estimated attendance of the great Confederate veterans' reunion now being held here of 15,000, and at least 5,000 are expected to arrive to-day.

Governor Thomas C. Jones welcomed the visitors in the name of the state, and Mayor Fox in the name of the city. General John B. Gordon responded for the veterans.

PENSION TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Representative Goldspeer of Chicago, at the instance of the Chicago letter carriers' association, has presented to congress a plan for the self-sustaining postal fund, modeled somewhat after Bismarck's plan for pensions to civil employees of the government. The plan provides for a deduction of one per cent of the salaries of carriers, which shall be accumulated as a benefit fund for employees suffering from disabilities and for those retired after long and honorable service.

Colored Miners Going Back to Alabama.

CHESTER, Kan., April 26.—An agent for an Alabama coal company is here for the purpose of securing miners to take the place of some of the strikers in that state. About 100 colored miners were shipped last night direct to Birmingham, Ala. The white miners, who have bitterly denounced the negroes for coming to take the place of their places last fall when the strike was on, hail their departure with great satisfaction.

Soldiers as Express Robbers.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 26.—The posse of officers who have been out for nearly a month searching in vain for the men who robbed the express agent at Woodward of the \$10,000 of government money en route to Fort Supply have given up the chase and come in. They report that they have every reason to believe that the robbery was committed by soldiers from the fort instead of outlaws.

Richmond Miners Will Go Out.

RICHMOND, Mo., April 26.—A meeting of the miners employed in the mines here was held, at which it was resolved to go out in accordance with the request of the United Mine Workers' association. There are about 1,000 miners in this county. A mass meeting is to be held at Richmond Junction on Friday.

New Missouri Geologist.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 26.—Late last evening the geological board elected C. R. Keyes to be state geologist, vice Arthur Winslow, removed. Mr. Keyes, at the time of this appointment, is the first assistant state geologist of Iowa, at Des Moines.

Fifteen New Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The senate committee on naval affairs has authorized the chairman to prepare an amendment to the naval appropriation bill to provide for the construction of fifteen torpedo boats for coast defense.

Colored Protectionists.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The McKinley Tariff League, which has its headquarters in Washington, has issued a call for a convention of the colored Republican clubs of the United States, to be held the first Monday in July.

WHY HE DID IT.

Congress Disposed to Criticize Calling Out of Troops.

So Reasons Are Given Why Cleveland Did It.

LIVELY TIME IN CAMP.

Carl Browne's Followers Greatly Excited at the News.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—As there has been manifested already in congress a disposition to criticize the president's action in ordering United States troops to stop Hogan's train, it may be proper to set forth the facts that influenced the executive branch of the government in this matter. First, it appears the Hogan party, 500 strong, applied to the Northern Pacific railroad authorities for transportation free to Washington. This was refused by the receivers. Then the men broke into a round-house, captured an engine and made up a train. At this stage the railroad authorities applied for and obtained from the federal court an injunction to restrain them. The authority for this was the fact the railroad is now in the hands of the United States, and the court is responsible for its management through a receiver. The Hoganites disregarded the injunction and the court issued warrants of arrest against them for contempt of court.

When the United States marshal sought to serve this writ, he, with his deputies, was locked up by the Hoganites, and the party ran away with the train, headed for Washington. Finding themselves unable, with the resources at their command, to carry out the lawful processes of the court, the judge and the United States marshal telegraphed for aid to Attorney General Olney. The latter saw the president, and General Schofield was called into the consultation.

It was soon settled there was not only warrants, but necessity for executive action. The property seized was within federal control and the mob had resisted the mandates of the federal courts.

Sections 5,297 to 5,316 of the revised statutes authorize the use of Federal troops to suppress insurrections, rebellions and conspiracies, which prevent the enforcement, by judicial process or civil proceedings, of the laws of the United States. There was no ground for the interference of the governor or state authorities of the state of Montana, for the matter, at issue was an offense against the federal laws and a violation of the orders of a federal court. So there was no recourse to the president, and no course open to him save to maintain the law, and the usual civil process having failed through the marshal's inability to control the situation, to direct the United States troops to enforce that process. He therefore issued orders to Colonel Swayne to intercept the lawbreakers, arrest them and turn them over to the United States marshal for such action and punishment as the court may prescribe.

The Northern Pacific line, over which the Hoganites must pass to come east, runs through the boundaries of the military post at Fort Keogh, Mont., and this point was selected for the arrest to make sure the Hoganites should not pass beyond the Montana line, where the jurisdiction of the United States marshal, Mr. Bede, would stop. Fortunately, this post is one of the strongest garrisons in the Northwest, comprising about 500 men.

POPULISTS HOLD A CAUCUS.

They Discussed the Coxe Movement in Its Several Bearings.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Populist senators and representatives in congress were in caucus last night to reach an understanding as to the Populist attitude towards the oncoming Coxe army.

There were present Senators Stewart of Nevada and Allen of Nebraska; Representatives Pence and Bell of Colorado; Baker and Harris of Kansas; Boen of Minnesota; Kim and McKean of Nebraska; Chairman Tamm, benefactor of the national committee was also there.

The Coxe movement was also discussed. While there was no endorsement of the movement, the speakers urged that it was the legitimate and natural outcome of national legislation.

Senator Stewart urged with his usual vigor that the "gold anarchists" were responsible for the popular uprising. The main discussion was as to the steps to be taken to avoid conflict and bloodshed, which might ensue if the police or militia took radical steps. Grave fears were expressed as to the outcome of the next few days.

It was pointed out that while the Coxe men might be well intentioned and harmless, their coming would probably be utilized by the thugs, toughs and worst elements of Baltimore, Philadelphia and adjacent cities to come here and commit depredations which would be charged to the Coxeites.

The caucus learned also, through private information, that large bands not yet recorded were headed this way. One of these was led by Ralph Beaumont, a prominent figure in Populist circles, and was made up of 300 Oklahomans.

THE BATTLE AT BILLINGS.

Deputies Overpowered and Driven Away by the Army—Two Men Shot.

BILLINGS, Mont., April 26.—At noon yesterday the 500 members of Hogan's army on their stolen train arrived in this city and close at their heels was a train bearing seventy-five deputy United States marshals and a conflict between the deputies and industrialists was at once precipitated, which resulted with one man on each side being severely wounded.

The shooting occurred on the depot platform. M. J. Haley, who was in charge of the deputies, with thirty of his men, attempted to arrest General Hogan and Engineer Wiley. Resistance was offered and firing began. The station platform was crowded with women, children and men. Charles Hardy, a bystander, was shot through the head and will die, while several others of the army, aided by citizens of Billings, disarmed the deputies and drove them out of town. Then the army secured a slow "hog" engine and proceeded on their way to Miles City.

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MONTANA CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Governor Rickards Calls on the President for Federal Aid.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following telegram, which was received at the White House yesterday, was obtained from Private Secretary Thurber last evening. It is from Governor Rickards of Montana, and was addressed to the president of the United States. It is dated Helena, Mont., and reads as follows:

Information reaches me by wire that a band of Coxeites, leaving the state with stolen train, were overtaken at Billings by Deputy United States marshals who were trying to serve a writ emanating from United States courts. A fight ensued. One deputy marshal was wounded and the leader of the Coxeites wounded. The deputy marshals were overpowered by the Coxeites, and driven off with revolvers and other weapons. The mob then surrounded the deputies and held them prisoners. The train of Coxeites is within a few hours run of Fort Keogh. Impossible for state militia to overtake them. As governor of Montana, I hereby request you to have federal troops at Fort Keogh intercept, take and hold the Coxeites, and the Coxeites subject to orders of the United States court, pending writs referred to. If Coxeites pass Fort Keogh before orders can emanate from you for their apprehension, I request that you be ordered to overtake them. Promptness required.

G. E. RICKARDS, Governor of Montana.

IN CAMP AT FREDERICK.

Army Thrown Into Wild Excitement by News From Montana.

FREDERICK, Md., April 26.—There was a lively time in the camp of the commonwealthers last night. Two telegrams were received by Browne and read to the men, throwing the army into wild excitement. Browne mounted one of the wagons and read a telegram saying that a collision between Kelly's men and the militia had occurred, and that the laborers had been fired on, six of them being killed.

The news was received with a shout of anger from the men, that was followed by a general buzz of discussion as the men sought out their companions to talk over the news. There was a general feeling of incredulity, but there was no feeling of regret expressed except for the loss of men by the industrialists.

Later in the evening Browne and Coxe were shown another dispatch saying that another collision between the Butte industrialists at Billings, Mont., had occurred, with the loss of a man.

KELLYITES RECONCILED.

Peace Patched Up Between the Warring Coxeites Encamped at Atlantic.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, April 26.—In an address at the camp last night General Kelly read the press dispatches telling of the Montana fight between Coxeites and deputy marshals, and a cheer greeted the announcement. "First blood for the unemployed!" one man shouted, but Kelly commanded silence. "This is the worst blow we have had," he said. "We will now be regarded as lawless men. We who have broken no laws. But we will march to Washington through thousands of regulars and tens of thousands of the militia. Not by physical force, but by a moral and through favorable public opinion."

He announced the reconciliation between Speed and himself, and stepped down from the wagon while a frantic roar of approval went up from the crowd. Baker, Speed and Lemen followed, and the men voted for a united march eastward.

A Force of Twenty Thousand Men.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—The commissary wagon of the Jones division of the Coxe army, which is encamped two miles west of Elliott City on the farm of Mrs. Edward Poland, was pulled through Elliott City yesterday and loaded with provisions by the citizens. A public meeting took place at the camp at 2 o'clock and there was also speaking last night. One of the leaders of the forces now in Howard county is authority for the statement that 20,000 men are at present scattered in small squads within fifty miles of the capital and the number is increasing daily.

White House Well Guarded.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The White house grounds and house will be well guarded and a close watch kept for suspicious characters, but President Cleveland is decidedly averse to being put under guard, as it were, and more over, the ordinary arrangements for guarding the White house, when crowds are here, are considered sufficient. A matter which gives the president more concern was the permission a local real estate dealer gave Coxe to encamp in Woodley park, which adjoins the president's country place.

A Goddess to Lead Them.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Chicago industrial army has a goddess to lead it. General Randall said to-day that in their "march to Washington" his men would be led by a woman dressed in white and riding a milk-white horse.

Special Rates Refused.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Trunk Line association decided not to give special transportation rates to the Coxe army, for which application was made by General Coxe last Saturday.

Senator Cockrell Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senator Cockrell was absent from the senate yesterday on account of sickness. He has been very closely confined by his official duties of late and his physicians said a few days of rest would be sufficient to entirely restore his health.

Niagara Must Explain.

LONDON, April 26.—The government of Great Britain has demanded of the government of Niagara an explanation on the withdrawal of the ex-ambassador of the British consul at Greytown.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Some Bright Sayings Showing Old Heads on Young Shoulders.

Mrs. Silmon.—My little boy has been very wicked today. He got into a fight and got a black eye.

The Rev. Dr. Drowsie.—So I perceive, Willie, come into the other room, and I will wrestle in prayer for you.

Willie.—You'd better go home and wrestle in prayer for your own little boy. He's got two black eyes.—Life.

The Youngster Was Alarmed.

A certain congressman from a western state is telling a good story to his committee colleagues. Most men fail to appreciate a joke when it happens to be on themselves, but in this instance fatherly pride overcomes the sensitiveness which he might otherwise feel. The gentleman in question is very, very bald. The flowing locks of his youth have long since departed, and his scalp gleams in the light like a plate glass mirror. He has a son of some 8 or 4 years of age who promises to be as bright as the father. A few days since the mother remarked:

"I declare, Harry, you are growing more like your father every day."

The youth snatched off his cap, and feeling his head exclaimed, "Mamma, is the top come off?"—Washington News.

Preparations.

Little Edith had the habit of eating out the soft part of her bread and tucking the crust under the edge of her plate. Her mother had frequently reproved her for this reprehensible practice, but it appeared to have no lasting effect. The other evening she was detected at her old trick. Her mother said:

"Edith, how often have I told you about leaving your crusts? There may come a day when you'll be glad to get them."

"Yes, mamma," replied Edith, with a demure, whimsical countenance; "that's what I'm saving 'em for."—Brooklyn Life.

Time Dragged.

Little Johnny, having been invited out to dinner with his mother, was commanded not to speak at the table except when he was asked a question and promised to obey the command.

At the table no attention was paid to Johnny for a long time. He grew very restless, and his mother could see that he was having a hard time to "hold in." By and by he could stand it no longer.

"Mamma!" he called out. "When are they going to begin asking me questions?"—Youth's Companion.

Suppressed News.

Little Dick—What are you cutting out of that paper?

Little Johnny—Something I don't want mamma to see.

"What is it?"

"It's a article wot says wooden slippers from Holland are coming into fashion."—Good News.

His First Elephant.

Arthur—I should think he'd look better if they would crease his legs down the front, like papa's.—Puck.

Logical.

Mrs. Homestead has two boys and loves them both tenderly.

John, the younger, said, "Mamma, I love you more than you do me."

"I think not, my dear. But why do you think so?"

"Because you have two children, and I have only one mother."—Tit-Bits.

A Culprit.

Bobbie—Didn't you say yesterday that it was wrong to strike another?

Bobbie's Father—Yes, Bobbie.

Bobbie—Well, I wish you'd tell my teacher so.—New York World.

He Was Polite.

Little Boy—That lady gave me some candy.

Mother—I hope you were polite about it.

"Yes'm."

"What did you say?"

"I said I wished you had met her before he got 'quainted with you.'—Good News.

A Mistake.

Wife—You made a mistake, my dear, when in your anger you told Bridget you didn't want her to show her ugly mug in here again.

Husband—How did I? I meant just what I said.

Wife—No doubt. But it was a mistake to call her face a mug.

Husband—Well, that's what it is.

Wife—I think not, for when you spoke I noticed that her face fell, and it didn't break. When Bridget drops a mug, my dear, she always picks it up in a dudgeon.—Detroit Free Press.

Not So Low.

In the fading twilight the widow positively refused to wed the man with a bald head for less than \$20,000 spot cash.

"Matrimony," she argued not unkindly, "is like a game of cards."

"Second hand, low," he murmured regretfully.

With heavy heart and dull, despairing eyes he went away.—Truth.

Too Much Noise.

Every effect has a cause, if only we have the wit to see it. Patrick had a fine chance at two partridges. He fired and missed.

"Now, now," said James, "you've shot nought of them."

"Well, how could I," said Patrick, "when the report of the gun frightened 'em both away?"—Youth's Companion.

A Literary Triumph.

Friend—Found a publisher for your book yet?

Scribbler—No. To tell you the truth, old boy, I begin to think that book is a work of genius.

"Anybody praised it?"

"No, but 45 publishers have refused it."—Puck.

Accounting For It.

Briggs—A girl said "Yes" to me last night.

Driggs—I suppose you asked her if you thought you had better go.—New York World.

Shirts mended by the Peerless.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Lord Rosebery is a baronet of Nova Scotia.

William H. Morton was elected the other day for the forty-seventh consecutive year as town treasurer of Salmon Falls, N. H.

Baroness James de Rothschild is a lover of art and contributed some Venetian scenes to the recent water color exhibition in Paris.

Professor Daniel G. Brinton of New York city is the principal member of a committee appointed to form an international Whitman society.

Paderewski, besides being a wonderful manipulator of the piano, is able to speak Polish, Russian, Slavich, French, German, Italian and English.

Samuel Laycock, the Lancashire dialect poet who died recently, learned the trade of cotton spinner and got his education by reading after work.

Bill Nye is about to retire from the lecture platform and go to his model farm in North Carolina. He calls it a model farm because it costs him three times as much to run it as he gets out of it.

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